

Lies in Careful Selection and Judicious Combination.

SO SAYS THE GREAT MASTER FELIX

Pictures and Describes a Promenade Gown for Spring.

BLUE THE POPULAR COLOR

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, January 28, 1898. The stranger who visits our gay city immediately remarks the elegance and style of the Parisienne's costume. Be she young or old, rich or poor, her gown is always sure to be a criterion of good taste and chic, and the uninitiated observer will falsely accuse her of extravagance.

Her great art of dress consists in careful selection and judicious combinations. She gladly dispenses with a varied and manifold wardrobe, and confines herself to a few choice and absolutely comme-il-faut gowns, having the desire for change and

variety to the provencale. The choice for novelty will not overrule the question: "Is it becoming?" She will purchase a gown of perfect fit and in absolute accordance with her own individual style. She will be very fastidious in the choice of all accessories, as hat, gloves, boots and underwear, and she will not spare her costume, and hang it away until it becomes "old-fashioned;" but she will wear it constantly, and feel relieved at the end of the season that her wardrobe is not packed with useless, half-worn gowns. An elegant tea gown for informal recep-tions, a theater blouse, a ball gown, with an extra bodice for dinner wear, and finally a tailor-made or promenade costume for calling or shopping, are sufficient for a wo-man even whose duties are not confined entirely to her household.

Freedom of Taste.

The present fashion adapts itself to individual tasts, the form and lines of the skirt, sleeves and bodice are extremely simple, and depend for effect upon the rich and manifold trimmings, from the abundarce of which it is easy to choose, and which allow a wide scope to the faiseur of which allow a wide scope to the faiseur of indoor tollets in particular. The street gewn, of course, still adheres to a certain simplicity, especially the skirt.

Our model of a spring promenade gown is made of tobacco-brown drap d'etc. The skirt is plain, with the exception of three rows of ecru braiding around the hips, and is cut in the favorite shape, with a decided flare below the knees. It is lined through-

ENGLISH AND FRENCH GIRLS. A Contrast to the Disadvantage of the

Sarah Grand in the Independent. On returning to England after a prolonged absence, one is painfully struck by the fact that there is one thing in which the modern English girl, with all her advantages, tends to be deficient-and that is charm of manner. The boy remains much the same, but the girl has lost a good deal of the natural dainty diffidence of youth; she thinks too much of herself, too little of other people; and that this should be the case is anything but a credit to her. In return for all that society concedes to her today in the way of education, physical training and independence, she should at least show a desire to please. She has a great objection to disagreeable people, yet she takes no trouble to make herself agree-able. When she is out of temper she does not conceal the fact. In her home life she not conceal the fact. In her home me sac is apt to be selfish, and in society she is only genial when it suits herself. She walks with a stride, she elbows people walks with a stride, she elbows people wans with a stride, she elbows people alout in a crowd, she asserts herself on all occasions, and there is a conceited "I'm as good as you are" sort of air about her, a want of becoming deference to people older than herself, which is peculiarly unlovely, not to say offensive, and proclaims her at once underbred and ungenerous—ungener-cus, in that the accents contributed. cus, in that she accepts every privilege bestowed upon her, but offers nothing in return, cultivates none of the gentle dignity, the grace, with which women can add so much to the beauty of life. In this so much to the beauty of life. In this world, if we would be happy, we must give as well as take: but, for the moment, the policy of the modern girl seems to be to take all that she can get and give nothing.

This, at least, is one's first impression of her after one has been accustomed to the grace, sweetness, elegance and perfect breeding of girls of all classes in France. The little laundress who brings home the washing, and is concerned about a morsel of lace torn from a pocket handkerchief; the waitress at a country inn who takes infinite pains to think of things with which

minder of the zouave jacket and the Russian blouse. It is extremely legere and chic. It is double-breasted, closing on the left side with two large buttons of chased metal. Large revers of heavy ecru lace over cream-colored satin open over a vest, and standing collar of pleated green satin. An incision in the front of the blouse also discloses the continuation of the green satin vest, forming the favorite pouch. The back is plain, fitting almost closely to the figure, and has two rows of the same ecru braiding running horizontally and forming angles in front.

The New Sleeve.

The lower arm of the sleeve is tight, and decorated with a small cuff of lace over cream-colored satin. The upper arm is full, and capped with a ruffle of brown drap d'ete lined with satin. A small ruche of cream-colored lace finishes the collar,

of cream-colored lace finishes the collar, and a belt of white leather encircles the waist and closes with a buckle of chased metal like the buttons.

The hat which accompanies this costume is of dark green straw. The form is novel and most becoming, somewhat resembling a wide-brimmed low-crowned sailor hat, with the brim raised at the back, showing a profuse garniture of green satin (vert d'amaranthe) ribbon bows. The crown is ercircled by a bouffant arrangement of green satin and mouvealized to green satin and mousseline de soie of the same shade, and two green wings made of coque feathers stand high at the left side toward the back. The demand for thin silk fabrics is not

confined to millinery alone, but the indica-tions for spring fashions show that they will enter more than ever into the composition of elegant spring and summer tol-lets, mantles and pelerines.

Materials of Spring.

The newest makes of mousseline de sole are conspicuous for their peculiarly glossy texture, same having almost the sheen of satin. Fortunately, they are made stronger than formerly, so that they retain their beauty longer. The printed varieties are very beautiful.

and the Pompadour and Indian designs will be much employed. Gauzes that are striped lengthwise are especially in demand for making scarf sashes for evening dresses, a fashion which

has met with particular success in Amer-Accordeon and knife pleatings are as much in vogue as ever, and this fashion reaches its climax in the use of velvat thus sprinkled. The effect is novel and striking, particularly as the heat presses down the

nap of the velvet in many places, giving a particular luster to the textile. It is used for garnitures and millinery solely. Blue takes a conspicuous part in the color schemes for the evening season, and is accepted in every shade, from the exquise its light sky blue, called "ciel de Nice," to the rich shades of "gens d'armes" and "electric," and happy the woman whose complexion is as "milk and roses," whose eyes are like the fair Italian sky and whose ringlets reflect the sunshine, as she alone is fashion's favorite this year.



loves; the sempstress hurrying home, who readily goes out of her own way to show us ours; the shop girl behind her counter, who is more anxious to oblige a customer than to palm off her wares—any and every girl you speak to responds with smiling deference—not to your rank, but to your individuality; with perfect self-possession, but an utter absence of self-consciousness: with an evident desire to please, which lends to her manner the ease, the sim-plicity and the distinction which in England is only associated in our minds with the manners of people of the highest birth

Perils of Expert Knowledge.

From the Atchison Globe. A boarding house keeper always dislikes a country woman for a boarder; the coun-try woman looks with such suspicion at butter that it excites distrust amo



Brown (who has been dining at the club with Jones)—"Just come in a minute, old fellow, and have a nightcap." to tempt the precarious appetite of ma-dame; the overworked bonne who yet finds time for the flowers which she knows one bed."—Punch.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

from day to day try to vary the contents so that every lunch may have the element of surprise, which is always an ap-petizer. Although the sandwich must always appear as the piece de resistance, it may take on a hundred different forms. Finger rolls stuffed, the inside crumb removed and its place taken with creamed chicken or lamb, are always acceptable. White bread or graham, cut thin, evenly buttered with butter, creamed or soft eonugh to spread and put together with a thick white sauce, in which egg has been chopped fine, is both appetizing and hearty. Some soft scrambled egg left over from breakfast is not to be despised in a sandwich, or an egg filling combined with parsley, chopped pickle or lettuce. A bottle of cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise should always be kept on hand, for any kind of salad makes a delicious sandwich. Chicken mixed with a little mayonnaise and cream, and spread between crackers and bread, will be found delightful. All kinds of fish can be made into a mince or paste; all meats make good sandwiches when minced and well seasoned, while a thin slice of corned beef or ham, spread with just a suspicion of mustard or horse radish, cannot be improved upon. Mutton or lamb chopped fine and added to a white sauce with capers or with a little mint vinegar or sauce is not to be despised. For the child with the traditional sweet tooth the filling of the sandwich may be of jelly, marmalade, stewed fruit, thickened with a little cornstarch or even of frosting made as for cake, and mixed with candied fruit, nuts or raisins. Dates freed from stones, pounded to a paste, and laid between thin slices of unbuttered bread, are wholesome and nutritious, and nuts chopped or pounded and slightly salted, or moistened with sweet cream, make a nice filling. of fish can be made into a mince or paste;

Snails are again in market, and the hearts of our French and German citizens, together with those of our own gourmets, are exceeding glad. While the taste for snails is by no means a new one—the ancient Romans holding them in high esteem, a fondness never lost sight of in southern Europe—they are not as yet widely accepted here, save among those whose tastes were formed abroad. There are several qualities of snails, but the most of those received here are the large white ones. When procured from the delicatessen store the snails have been scalded then store the snails have been scalded, then cooked in broth highly seasoned, and at last, judiciously mingled with fine-cut parsley and a delicate sauce, returned to their own shells for an appropriate stage setting. The cooking of snails in private families involves an amount of care which families involves an amount of care which such establishments cannot usually afford, but a compromise has been effected by chafing-dish devotees, who buy them from a reliable delicatessen store already prepared, and then improve still further upon them by turning them with their dressing from the shells into the chafing dish, adding to every dozen a scant teaspoonful of onion juice, two teaspoonfuls of olive oil, a teaspoonful of finely mixed parsley, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs and two glasses of Madeira. Cook five minutes, add a little cayenne or paprika with the juice of a lemon, and serve as hot as Bobo's roast pig of delightful memory.

As this is the month when the good housekeeper is wont to replenish her store of bedding, a few points may well be borne in mind. In the matter of covers, from a sanitary and economic point of view, woclen blankets are to be preferred to all others. Cotton-batting comfortato all others. Cotton-batting comforta-bles should never be used, except when covers must be had, and the purse runs at ebb tide. A cover made of wool wad-ding and cheese cloth is sanitary, warm and light. Allow five breadths of cheese-cloth each a yard wide for the cover. Cut one breadth in two to make the division better. Stretch one side on frames and extend it out to full size, fastening the frames securely at the corners. Spread

but is just the thing on a cold winter's day, when the subsequent menu is frugal. The materials are one pint of white turnips cut in cubes, one-half pint of car-rots in cubes, one pint of potatoes in cubes, one-half pint of leeks (the white part), one large onion, one clove of gar-lic, one tablespoonful of salt, three table-spoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-third teasponful of pepper and Sugar, one-third teaspontul of pepper and water. Cut the onlons fine and cook them slowly with the butter for half an hour; add the boiling water and carrots and cook a half hour longer. At the end of this time add the turnips, potatoes, seasoning, and cook an hour. If you have parsley add a teaspoonful ten minutes before serving. The soup is improved if some bones or trimmings of meat be added.

In buying a roast of beef for a small family do not try to buy too large a one, as the family will tire of it before it is eaten. A one-rib roast of the second or third cut will usually be quite sufficient. Have the ribs removed, skewer or tie in a round shape, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour; brown quickly on each side on the stove or in a hot oven, and finish the process in a cool oven. Forty minutes will suffice for the whole operation. If browned potatoes are to accompany the roast cut in believe to accompany the roast, cut in halves cook in boiling, salted water until nearly done, then lay in the dripping pan with the roast and finish there, basting frequently with the drippings.

An excellent white cake which keeps well is the "Catskill." Rub to a cream one cup of butter and two of sugar. Sift into four Rub to a cream one cup ct ps of flour one small teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tartar, add one cupful of sweet milk and the creamed butter and sugar, and beat all together until smooth and light. Flavor with one teaspoonful vanilla, or a half teaspoonful almond. Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth and fold into the cake mixture. Do not stir at the end, merely lift the batter with the spoon, folding the whites in without break-ing the meshes which have the air en-tangled. Bake in a moderate oven.

A prominent educator, talking to mothers, says that with all children there are nascent periods-that is, there are certain times when a child can learn to do things easier and better than at others. The easier and better than at others. The growth of the brain is not generally understood. There is, however, an ebb and flow of interest. The children apply themselves arsiduously for a time, then comes arrest, and educators are now disputing whether to urge the child along or after the ebb wait for the certain return of interest in their work.

Although courtplaster is useful in pro tecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over skin from narm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. These will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen held in place at the ends with strips of sur-

A teacher of laundry work tells her class that "if in ironing a shirt bosom you find a little dirt, don't stop to wipe it off until the whole shirt is finished. Then it will come off easily. The damp cloth, not wet, is your best friend when doing fine iron-

When silver is badly tarnished rub with a paste made of silicon and alcohol. So cleansing is this that it is used in hospitals for the cleaning of surgical instru-

Dotted Vells. From a Boston Paper.

Paradoxes are in fashion-a woman pays \$7 for a dotted vell and \$70 to her oculist to correct astigmatism. An oculist once said that every dot in a woman's veil was worth \$5 to the gentlemen of his profession. The eye is being constantly strained to avoid these obstacles in its way, and, of course, it is weakened and tortured. Think of a woman paying \$1.50 for something that will, in time, destroy her eyesight just as sure as fate. I leave it to you if she's not a paragon of a ninny? But women do these things in spite of everything—except when the overworked eyes begin to pain, and then they're glad enough to do most anything for quick relief.



WORN AT THE OPERA

Where New York Women Are Gowned at Their Best.

WHEN THE DANCING SET IS OUT

Wonderful Display of Stylish Clothes and Fine Jewels.

WAYS OF DRESSING HAIR

(Copyright, 1898, by Bacheller Syndicate.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 3, 1898.

THE OPERA SEA son is the height of the dress season, and, especially when there is a ball on the night of a performance, the Metropolitan Opera House is a Mecca for those who like pretty clothes. I have written once or twice before about the disappearance of the theater hat; that 1.

present only to the imagination of the funny men cannot be denied by anybody who looks over the opera stalls. The disappearance of hats from the orchestra chairs and the blossoming of lighter and more delicate colors, which has followed as a natural consequence. gives the whole house a gayer and more festive look; the floor is toned in harmony with the boxes. The box crowd is neither so large nor so uniformly brilliant as it has been some winters; but it is notable, and when the dancing set is out in full regalia for the light fantastic afterward it is a spectacle for the most critical. At a recent performance of "Aida" I

took especial notice of the hairdressing. A woman who had been out of New York for three months would be struck at once one breadth in two to make the division better. Stretch one side on frames and extend it out to full size, fastening the frames securely at the corners. Spread the wool wadding—or, if need be, the patent cotton—evenly over one side in the frame. lay the other over it, and tack together, tufting with silk floss, or Germantown wool, as circumstances permit. The tufts should come in rows about twelve inches apart each way. Buttonhole the edges together with the wool or bind with ribbon.

A hearty and delicious soup is this given by Miss Parloa. It is too hearty, in fact, to precede a dinner of many courses, but is just the thing on a cold winter's head above one ear. The result was freak-ish in most instances; to one or two it gave a not unbecoming touch of piquancy.

The Dog Collar Fad. The dog collar fad doesn't seem to de cline. There was nothing more noticeable about the audience I looked about at than the universality of the close throat clasp of jewels. Three rows of pearls, the lowest having pendants, was a favorite ornament. Necklaces of diamonds and emeralds outshone these. A collar of sap-phires fascinated me with the size and brilliancy of its deep blue stones. An enormous butterfly in jewels covered the front of one bodice. In other cases a corsage would be starred with single, shining gems. The familiar stomachers and tharas of well-known society.

The familiar stomachers and tiaras of well-known society women were not lacking.

In a box near me I noted a beautiful costume in white and amber. The silk was striped in the two colors, the amber glowing with deep gold or paling, as the light danced upon it in the glittering horseshoe. The low-cut bodice was sleeveless; drooping frills of cream-white cilk net covered the top of the shoulders. More net was the top of the shoulders. More net wa draped over the bodice front, coming to a point at the waist; a narrow frill ran about point at the waist; a narrow Irili ran about the decolletage and down one side. A band of pearl trimming started on the left shoulder, was drawn down to the waist and then around the bottom of the bodice to the middle of the back. Below the righ shoulder was a bow of cerise velvet, with a loosely twisted cord following the frill to the waist. A sash of silk net started at the right side of the waist, was carried round to the back to meet the pearl band and fell under full bows of net to the ground. It was trimmed across the bottom with seven narrow frills of amber ribbon. Loops of pearl trimming in chains with pendants came across the front of the bodice at the decolletage. Without the dash of cerise velvet the aress would have been dainty, shimmering; with that touch of audacity it was a triumph of successful color study, a brilliant and artistic gown. Its wearer was a brunette who dressed her hair high and wore it in an amper-colored aigrette with a dragon fly in jewels.

In a Bower of Roses.

In another box was a handsome matron who had almost built for herself a rose bower. Roses in pale pink and deep crim son were heaped on the box rail before her and she had fastened some to the pillar in front of which she was sitting. The skirt of her costume was of peach-colored brocade figured with pink and silver. The cade figured with pink and silver. The low-cut waist was of peach velvet; it fastened on the left side just about the waist with two large silver buttons and the deep open front was filled in with horizontal folds of pink satin, leaving a square decolletage. A big butterfly of Brussels lace partly covered this bodice front; from the ornament that held it the lace was drawn down the waist. Jeweled straps of peach velvet crossed the shoulders and there were, in addition, short lace sleeves.

A more girlish dress was of cream-colored lace over rose satin. The lace was almost dark enough to be called ecru; it was dotted lightly with little daisies. The lowdotted lightly with little daisies. The low-

cut blouse bodice had short sleeves of lace and net. On each side of the bodice front was a bow of rose-colored ribbon, and from each bow started a ribbon band that drop-ped to the waist, connecting with the rose-colored sash that tied in front with a third and larger bow. The skirt was of rose-col-ored silk, figured.

Delicate Materials. A debutante, who will be a bride at

Easter, was radiant in a dress of white shirred chiffon glace. The delicate material was shirred up and down on the slightly pouched bodice. This effect was made more prominent by the arrangement of the more prominent by the arrangement of the low front in steps; each row of shirring, counting from the shoulders, started a trifle lower than its next neighbor, the meeting of the sides giving a shallow, notched V form. On the skirt the shirring ran round and round. There were short lace sleeves. A Watteau drapery in the back was pratty and graceful making up. back was pretty and graceful, making up for the otherwise "messy" effect of so much shirring.

I had only a glimpse of a novel-looking dress in a new shade of cerise glace and chiffon. The corsage was edged with lace and draped with a cerise chiffon fichu; one and of this was drawn across the front and fastened with paste buttons at the waist, the other being crossed higher up. The transparent sleeves were frilled with chiffen and lace, and the quaint skirt was edged all round the hem and up the open front with a narrow cerise ruche.

Green and White.

A toilet of green brocade, opened over a petticoat of white satin, flounced with net and lace; small green rosettes fastened the flounces. The bodice was draped with white chiffon bordered with green ruches; there were chiffon and lace sleeves and a quaint collar of lace frills.

Opera hoods of crimped chiffon in deli-cate colors were to be seen scudding about cate colors were to be seen scudding about after the performance. They were almost like Quaker bonnets made without the curtain. The opera cloaks were wonderful. A pretty girl wore a short one in burnt orange satin, trimmed with black lace and lined with ermine. Her dress was a resida green crepe, lined with reseda silk. The skirt was trimmed with three flounces of mousseline de sole, with jet headings. The blouse of jet on black mousseline was made with a full pleated ruifle of black edging the V-shaped corsage.

ELLEN OSBORN.

BEAUTIFUL LIPS. A Good Circulation of the Blood Makes Them.

Frem the London Mail. A woman "beauty doctor" who makes the

molding and coloring of the lips a specialty said, when asked to talk of her methods: "The first thing to be considered is the rigidity or laxity in appearance and action of the lips. If they tend to stiffness or sternness of expression, one should begin to make them supple by gentle but constant massage treatment, supplemented by the cultivation of an intelligent smile. Understand me, I do not mean a perpetual sary to stretch them.

"Then, instead of firmly closing the lips as so many women have a habit of doing, which gives heaviness to the jaw and hard-ness to the mouth, they should learn to bring the lips together very lightly, allowing that always agreeable dimpled effect in the corners. It is that position which makes the mouth of a healthy child so kissable, and gives to him such an eager, interested expression.

"But where the mouth is inclined to

stand open, with loose, undefined lines, the vigor of the massage should be redoubled, using the treatment as a tonic to tone un flaccid nerves and muscles. With such a mouth the object must be to learn to hold the lips with firmness, tempered by grace, going through the practice as facial nastics for stated periods, and until the training becomes a natural habit.

most common among women, and, as a rule, not overhealthy women. To me this habit is indicative of nervousness, and 1 always supplement my treatment with a good nerve tonic. This is especially neces-sary where the lips are inclined to be pale and rigid.

"Besides a thorough massage once a day. you should spend ten minutes, morning and evening, standing before the mirror curves of the mouth, accentuating their delicacy and clearness. Until you have given this method a fair trial, say one month, it is impossible for you to judge the rappy result. I am sure at the end of the first month you will be so pleased with the result that you will look upon it as a necessary feature of your toilet, as much so as combing your hair and brushing your teeth. I have seen the shape of the flattest, straightest mouths changed by a few months' treatment of this sort.
"For that rich red color so much ad-

mired in the lips, which can never be imparted by paints, one must have a good circulation. The manipulations of a good masseuse are very beneficial, and should send the crimson stain to the surface by stimulating quick circulation. The mas sage movements for the lips are always upward and circular. They are so simple that after a few treatments by a profes-sional any one can learn to do her own work. Of course, however, after all's said and done, health, exercise and amiability are the most potent factors after all in rounding, tinting and shaping a sweet

Proper Treatment of Frozen Plants From the Woman's Home Companion.

As soon as discovered, remove the frosted plants to a cool place, where the tem perature can by some means be gradually raised until it reaches that to which the plants have been accustomed. A sudden rise in the temperature, after plants have been badly frosted, thaws them too rapidly, and results disastrously. Trim off the tender shoots which are beyond help, and ing the day until it reaches the accustomed mark. They may then soon be placed in their proper places, but it might be well to shade them for a day or two

from the sun.

A splendid and effective protection against a certain amount of cold is secured by placing over the plants cones made from paper. In this manner cold drafts from about windows on very severe windy nights can be kept from harming the

Steamed Apple Pudding. To make steamed apple pudding, Mrs. 8

T. Rorer gives her receipe in the Ladies Home Journal. "Line a mold with slice of bread and butter. Put in a layer of stewed apples, another layer of bread and butter, another layer of apples, and so continue until you have the mold filled. Beat two eggs; add a pint of milk; pour this over the bread and apple; steam for one hour, and serve with a liquid pudding sauce."

Old-Fashioned Brown Betty. From Ladies' Home Journal.

layers of apples and bread, and dust a lit-tle cinnamon over the top. Place the dish in a hot oven, covering it for fifteen min-utes, and bake for thirty minutes. Serve with a hard seuce.

FOR UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

Far-Sighted Buyers Are Already Looking

Shops Are Full of the Very Daintiest of Materials-Novelties in Color and Fabric.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 3, 1898. She who waits until torrid heat drives her to buying "something to wear" suitable for summer cannot hope nor expect to have gowns as dainty in design as her more farseeing sister who makes her plans as soon as the new year is born. Scarcely is time allowed to recover from Christmas festivities before the new cottons bloom out in their first fresh designs. It is not true that one can buy "just as good" later. These dainty patterns were woven in great quantities by the mills, but they will not weave these same goods again unless there is a demand which will make it worth their while to put them on the market next season. The most artistic designs will be bought by the enterprising shopper of today, while she of May or June must take the leavings.

Just now the designs are bewilderingly

beautiful. They could not be copied or reproduced in any other fabrics with the same effect. First of all come the mixsame effect. First of all come the mixtures of cotton and silk, which are not as expensive as they sound, most of them being less than a dollar a yard. They are used principally for evening gowns, being made up over silk linings, but next summer they will appear as afternoon gowns as well. "Grenadine tissue" is one of the most beautiful materials shown. It looks exactly like transparent grenadine. The body of it is cotton and the bars or strips which give it luster and character are of silk. One particularly smart piece has a ground of white and a large plaid of old blue. It was new and fresh in pattern, and yet it reminded one fresh in pattern, and yet it reminded one of old prints of ladies in dull blue gowns. "Canvas organdie" is another tempting fabric which makes one long to open one's purse. The mesh is like canvas, yet finer, thus carrying out the last part of the name. This is particularly beautiful in soft Roman stripe effects, delicate colors, such as pink, pale blue or lavender forming the silk stripes running through it. ing the silk stripes running through it.

Dainty Materials.

Both of the above materials reminded one of bolting cloth, or what bolting cloth might be if it only had imagination enough to take unto itself plaids and stripes of delicate silk weaves. Lace grenadine in large and small flower effects is one of the most artistic combinations of the two fabrics shown. It looks very much like the dainty pineapple silks beloved of our forbears, which were recently revived. The gowns on a Watteau fan might be fashiened of this goods, so much does it look like "ye olden time" in spite of its modern weave. Lace zephyr is shown in some new co

binations and patterns, the silk in it being a new feature, but it is not as new as the bolting cloth and plneapple weaves enum-erated above. Silk and cotton bareges in both light and dark grounds, with stripes, or covered with flowers, or plain, are to be much worn, while beautiful organdles or covered with howers, or plain, are to be much worn, while beautiful organdles run riot, as they always do, and fill one with a wild desire to order a gown cut from every pattern. The figures on the organdles follow the popular craze for size, and are even alternated with stripes of a contrasting color, until one wonders whether any more pattern could have been put on one single bolt of cloth.

All the above materials will lend them-

selves most readily and artistically to the ruffles, cords and frills which are to make up the sum and substance of next summer's gowns.

For Faller Purses. . One of the smartest of the new fabrics

s mohair swiss, a mixture of cotton and mohair, which is stiff enough to stand alone, yet perfectly transparent. It is not grin, for that deepens the lines round the as beautiful as the silk and cotton commouth, and gives the face a haggard, pained expression anything but becoming. The
smile to be cultivated is more a brightening of the whole face with a sensitive parting and curving of the line. It is not neces. price puts it out of competition with the ordinary summer goods, as it is nearer two than one dollar a yard. One in a red, which reminds the beholder of a ripe watermelon, has a black stripe running after her, much excited, and insisting on her returning the stolen shoes through it in an artistic manner. It will be made up over black or over silk of the same shade of red and will figure at aftermore functions at an artistic stripe from the same shade of red and will figure at aftermore functions at an artistic stripe from the same and address. Her actorishment was such that noon functions at an exclusive city by the sea in conjunction with a large black hat. The future owner of this combination has a complexion which defles combinations which kill the good looks of most women.

One material which never really loses favor is dimity. Every year this dainty fabric comes out again in new colors and combinations, each seemingly more beau-tiful than the last. One great point in its favor is that when properly washed it comes back triumphant prettier than ever for the treatment which is the undoing of so many pretty gowns. Manu-facturers and buyers of dimity will explain its beauty by saying that in no other material, excepting perhaps sateen, does the pattern come out as clearly. A dimity in a bias plaid of green and white was shown at a recent opening. Green and white are the most restful and the coolst colors on a hot summer day, and this est colors on a not summer day, and this particular design will be beautiful with many ruffles, all headed and footed with Valenciennes lace.

Popular Plaids Bias plaids, by the way, are very much

n favor and bid fair to be more becoming than the bayadere effects which are

Ask for Clevelands

when you order baking powder. Then you will be sure of having the best.

shown on many of the spring models. They come in large and small effects, but the large patterns should be avoided absolutely, unless one is larger than the average woman.

Ginghams in large and small plaids are

Ginghams in large and small plaids are to be worn again this summer for morning gowns and in shirt waists. The latest gingham come in pretty Roman strip effects, which do not at all resemble the depressing seersucker effect of the striped ginghams of a few years ago. In direct contrast to the Roman stripes are the chambrays and ginghams with bayadere stripes. In pale blue and pinks, with a waved white stripe running across the breadth they are very pretty and especially becoming to young girls of slender figure.

Cheviot and madras cloth, also Oxford cheviot and madras cioth, also Oxford ginghams, will be bought in large quantities by the out-of-door-woman, who revels in serviceable shirt waists. The Oxford gingham looks very much like canvas cloth, but is a trifle softer and somewhat coarser in weave, which will make it much cooler. The smartest shirt waists for war on the links will be made of this for wear on the links will be made of this material.

There seemed to be a note of red among the new cottons. Red dimittes unheard of before—were seen, also other red patterns in summer goods. Whether this is a hint of bright colors or whether the wear-er of these gay gowns will be prudent enough to save them until the heat of sum mer is past it is yet too early to say. There are many indications that red is popular, but, except in small quantities, it is the hottest color one can find on a warm day.

MABEL BOYD.

MRS. CARLYLE'S TRAITS.

How She Was Suspected of Shop Lifting on One Occasion.

rom the New York Independent The brightest time for Mrs. Carlyle's talk was during dinner. Day after day she poured forth witty stories, most of which I have almost forgotten; but in any case, it would be desecration to attempt to repeat almost any of them. The characteristics of living men and women were often wonders | dashed off in a few pithy words, not without satirical touches. George Henry Lewes was not one of her favorites; but I noted with pleasure the way in which she spoke of the wonderful transformation effected

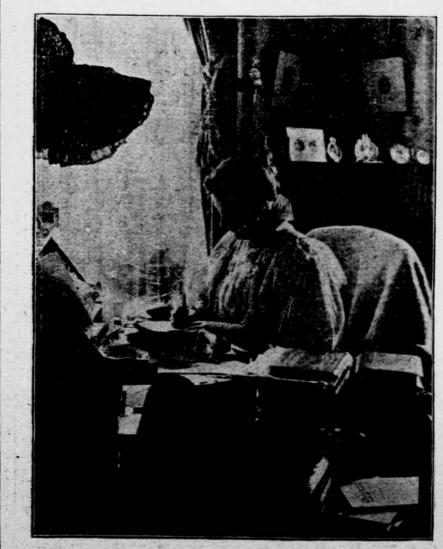
by the influence on him of George Eliot. One of her experiences was when visiting a shoemaker's shop to make a purchase, at the time when sandaled shoes were worn, like these represented in the original illustrations of Dickens. The sandals were of black ribbon, uncut until the shoes were worn by the purchaser at home. Mrs. Carlyke tried on many shoes and each Carlyle tried on many shees, and each time that a shee proved unsuitable, she theonseigusly slung it on to her left arm. The man indignantly asked her name and address. Her astonishment was such that her name was obliterated for the time from her memory, and all she could recollect was her maiden rame, "Miss Welsh." The humor in this tale was enhanced to those who knew her, from its being so much out of keeping with her usual shrewdness and self-possession, that no one could have

and self-possession, that no one could have predicted it of her.

Her death scene, a year later, when "Mr. Silvester," as she named her coachman, during a drive, turned and looked into the carriage—surprised at receiving no orders as to route-and saw her sithas often risen to my thoughts since that

pleasant week in her society.

My strongest impression was of the deep mutual love evidently subsisting between Mrs. Carlyle and her husband. Every subject we discussed seemed to recall thoughts of him. If the plane were opened his song of the "blue day" was referred to, or asked for; if any literary man were mentioned, his opinion of him was given, or a story was told showing his relation to other men of note. I felt as if listening to the love talk of a youthful engage couple, and, when, in later days, Froud opened up a floodgate of misunderstand-ing, I felt assured there was a radical misconception of the true state of affair



MRS. CLEVELAND IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The above photograph was taken by Frank M. Boteler a year ago last Novemb Mrs. Cleveland desired a photograph of her den in the Executive Mansion, and while a particular corner of the room was being focused she seated herself at her deak and began writing a letter. It made such a charming picture that Mr. Boteler sug gested taking her portrait. Mrs. Cleveland assented, and, when the signal was give stopped her pen, to resume her letter when the exposure was finished. It is the only photograph ever published of her that was taken in the White House.